

# Neighborhood Planning for Community Revitalization

## Bibliography of Historical Resources for Northeast Minneapolis

A CONSORTIUM PROJECT OF: Augsburg College; College of St. Catherine; Hamline University; Higher Education Consortium for Urban Affairs; Macalester College; Metropolitan State University; Minneapolis Community College; Minneapolis Neighborhood Revitalization Program; University of Minnesota (Center for Urban and Regional Affairs; Children, Youth and Family Consortium; Minnesota Extension Service); University of St. Thomas; and Minneapolis community and neighborhood representatives.

## **CURA RESOURCE COLLECTION**

**Center for Urban and Regional Affairs  
University of Minnesota  
330 Humphrey Center**

# **Bibliography of Historical Resources for Northeast Minneapolis**

Conducted on behalf of  
Mississippi Corridor Neighborhood Coalition

Prepared by  
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**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES  
FOR NORTHEAST MINNEAPOLIS**

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### Preface

The *Bibliography of Historical Resources for Northeast Minneapolis* was developed for the Mississippi Corridor Neighborhood Coalition (MCNC), a federation of 17 neighborhood groups, "dedicated to reclaiming the Mississippi River as a neighborhood amenity and restoring its ecosystem". Through this project MCNC sought to increase the community's awareness about the river by creating more opportunities for education. MCNC members include: Beltrami Neighborhood Council, Bottineau Citizens in Action, Clean Water Action Alliance of MN, Columbia Park Neighborhood Assn, Concerned Citizens of Marshall Terrace, Hawthorne Area Community Council, Holland Neighborhood Improvement Assn, Home Owners on the Mississippi for the Eco-System, Lind-Bohanon Neighborhood Assn, Marcy-Holmes Neighborhood Assn, McKinley Community, Mississippi Whitewater Park Development Corp, N & NE River Protection Committee, St. Anthony East Neighborhood Assn, Sheridan Today and Yesterday, Shingle Creek Neighborhood Assn, Windom Park Citizens in Action, Victory Neighborhood Assn.

**MCNC History Project Bibliography June 2000**  
**Compiled and annotated by Lara Kelland**

**Maps and Atlases**

***Atlas of Minneapolis*** C.M. Foote. 1892 **MHS** Atlas oversize G1429 M5 F6 1892  
Shows plots for each block- 1"x 1" approx. early subdivisions, factories, general shape of building, all plates show church names, tunnels, sewers, streetcars, railroads, hydrants. Calls N Minneapolis "town of St Anthony". Individual plots are #... City planning? don't seem to match later street # designations. categorizes buildings by stone, brick, or frame construction, and designates outbuilding. Includes Bottineau's addition, Borup's addition, Sibley's addition, Wolford, Sidle and Reids addition,

**Plate #8** Marshall to Central, Broadway to river.

**Plate #22** 13<sup>th</sup> -18<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE, Main to river. Orth's addition 1/2-2/3 lots occupied.

**Plate #23** Main to Central, Broadway to 18<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE. Mcmillan's addition, Bottineau's addition, Marshall's addition. 1/2 lots occupied.

**Plate #44** River to 7<sup>th</sup> St NE, 18<sup>th</sup>-33<sup>rd</sup> Avenue NE, and beyond. 1/2 of blocks plotted, 1/5 lots occupied.

**Plate #42** Washington to Johnson, then several streets named A-H, 18<sup>th</sup> -35<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE.

***Atlas of Minneapolis.*** Minneapolis Real Estate Board. 1903 **MHS** Atlas Oversize G1429 M5 M5 1903

Larger scale than previous, 3"x 3" per block? less detail than previous. indexed by subdivision.

**Plate #24** River to Main, 25<sup>th</sup> - 31<sup>st</sup> Avenue NE. 1/6 lots occupied, most lots divided.

**Plate #25** River to Main, 25<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE. 1/4 lots occupied.

**Plate #26** River to Main, 7<sup>th</sup>- 15<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE. Some developed, some not

**Plate #27** Marshall to Central, 14<sup>th</sup>- 25<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE. Mostly built, includes "East side channel"?

**Plate #28** Main to Central, 14<sup>th</sup> -25<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE.

**Plate #29** Central to Unnamed letters A-H. 25<sup>th</sup> - 31<sup>st</sup> Avenue. Mostly unbuilt, some undivided.

**Plate #30** Central to A-H, 14<sup>th</sup> -25<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE. All divided 1/4 occupied.

**Plate #31** Central to A-H, Division- 14<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE.

***Atlas of Minneapolis.*** Minneapolis Real Estate Board. 1914 **MHS** Atlas Oversize G1429 M5 M5 1914

**Plate #3** Corner, River- 5<sup>th</sup> Avenue NE, 4<sup>th</sup> - Central Avenue, includes Nicollet Island. 1/2 occupied.

**Plate #24** River to Main, Lowry to 31<sup>st</sup> Avenue NE. all divided, 1/4-1/3 occupied

**Books**

***Twin Cities; A Pictorial History of Saint Paul and Minneapolis.*** Kane, Lucile M. and Ominsky, Alan. 1983

**Summary:** Broken down into 7 eras which cover 1838-1983. Nearly all photos interspersed with newspaper ads. Unfortunately not indexed by streets or neighborhoods, this would be most useful for contextualization.

*Wilson Folio* 976.8Sa2 K131

***Where We Live: the Residential Districts of Minneapolis and Saint Paul*** Martin, Judith A. and Lanegran, David A. 1983

Summary: Tracks patterns of white settlement. Talks about differing status of neighborhoods in terms of preservation and redevelopment, and tracks suburban style development within city limits.

*Wilson HT371 .M29 1983*

***Minneapolis Park System, 1883-1944*** Wirth, Theodore. 1946

Summary: Depicts the development of the Minneapolis park system. Section on development of River Road. Would be a good resource for researching park or street development.

*Wilson Government Publication Quarto SB483 .M6 W57x 1946*

***Northeast Minneapolis: Location and Movement in an Ethnic Community***

Wolniewicz, Richard. 1979

Summary: PhD thesis addressing ethnic makeup of NE beginning in 1905. Numerous charts depicting location and saturation of each ethnic group. Focused on Polish, but also breaks down other European ancestry. Accounts for 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> generations with NE origins.

*Wilson Theses MnU-D 79-116*

***Minneapolis, Story of a City.*** Federal Writers Project. AMS press New York, NY. 1940.

Summary: Begins with French exploration. Chapter "They came from New England" charts early development of Saint Anthony and white settlement.

*Wilson Library 976.8M66 W939a*

***Through the Years, a Hundred Year History of the University Baptist Church.*** Bone, John Saunders. Bruce Publishing Company. Minneapolis-Saint Paul, MN. 1950

Summary: History of first Baptist gathering and subsequent congregation in St. Anthony. Divided by pastorates, mostly church activities, pastoral problems, etc. Little community history.

*Wilson Library 976.8M66 M669.b*

***Minneapolis Golden Jubilee 1867-1917.*** various authors. Lakeland Press, Minneapolis, Mn. 1917

Summary: Compilation of various authors writing to celebrate Minneapolis' 50 year anniversary as a city. First section includes thematic essays regarding aspects of city life and growth, eg. banking history, fire department, general civic history. Second section has full page advertisement "essays" of various businesses and their contributions to the growth of the city. Might be very useful for business or industry history.

*Wilson Library Quarto 976.8 M66 fm 665-3*

***Compendium of History and Biography of Minneapolis.*** Holcombe R. and Bingham, W., ed. Henry Taylor and Company. Chicago. 1914

Summary: Begins with Father Hennepin in 1680, details early settlements in lengthy detail.

*Wilson Quarto 976.8 M66 FC 73.2*

***They Chose Minnesota.*** Holmquist, June Drenning, Ed. Minnesota Historical Society Press, St. Paul. 1981

Summary: Traces immigration patterns by ethnicity throughout Minnesota. Waves of settlement, cultural factors, and organizations and social activities discussed. Northeast settlement patterns tracked to Swedes-pp.263-264, Icelanders-p.293, Slovaks-pp.355-356, Eastern Slaviks-pp.408-409, Italians-pp.454,459,464, Middle Easterners-pp 515-517,519, French Canadian-p.40, Irish-p.142, Black Americans-pp.76-78, Germans, 169-172.

*Wilson Reference Non-Circulating Quarto F615 .A1 T45 1988*

***Polish Settlement in East Minneapolis*** Chmielewski, Edward. Polish Institute of Arts and Sciences, New York. 1965

Summary: Assessment of Polish Immigrant patterns in Minneapolis. Discusses motives for immigration, labor conditions, employment options, and fire of 1893. Looks at 19<sup>th</sup> century.

*MHS Library F 613.M9P7 C465*



## **Primary Documents and Sources**

***Northeast Community Analysis and Action Recommendations*** City Planning Commission, Minneapolis. 1965

Summary: Report made for the city planning commission. Includes neighborhood stats, assessment of schools, housing, individual neighborhood information, etc.

*MHS Library F 613.M68N6 1965*

***Rusins of Nordeast*** Rusin Association.

Summary: Rosters and Minutes of meetings held for the Sokol Lodge. Sketchy sense of organization, mostly monetary notes. Handwritten.

*MHS Library F 613.M9R957 1995*

***NortheastMinneapolis; Minneapolis Historic Contest Study*** Landscape Research.

Summary: Excellent summary of neighborhood history, immigration patterns, landscape features, recommended research points of entry, List of designated properties, and wonderful bibliography.

*Minneapolis Public Library F 614 .M56 N68 1998*

## **Criteria for Historic District Status by Minneapolis Preservation Commission**

Based on conversation with ### regarding Marshall Street

- ~ Majority of buildings pre-WWII.
- ~ Coherent style of architecture
- ~ Consistency in character
- ~ If a notable period change has occurred, again consistency should be found, meaning, does the alteration occur in most of the neighboring structures?
- ~ General guidelines: 75% of buildings must contribute, and 60-75% of building owners be supportive.
- ~ If a significant social history can be told, the architecture can lag. (This did not so much hold true for us and Marshall street, it seemed.)

## **Means of Determining Potential Status Eligibility**

- ~ Sanborn Fire Maps, old pictures: Does the structure appear the same?
- ~ "Critical Mass of Buildings" MPC's term for the majority of the designated area: Are they still there? Do they maintain historical integrity?
- ~ A spread of eras is acceptable up to 1940's
- ~ Can you tell a story with the buildings? Is there a historical context that these buildings explain?
- ~ Suggestions for Marshall include looking at the surrounding blocks.

## **Newspapers**

*North 1889-1894 At MHS*

*North Hennepin Post 1967-1989 At MHS*

*North Minneapolis News March-August 1929 At MHS*

*North Minneapolis Post 1950-1980 At MHS*

*Northeaster 1979-1988? At MHS*

*Northern Headlight 1933-1978 At MHS*

*Northsider 1920-1929 At MHS*

*Midweek Sun 1973 At MHS*

*Minneapolis News/north side edition 1951-1953 At MHS*

*Insight 1974 At MHS*

**HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF NORTHEAST MINNEAPOLIS**  
**MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY**

# **Photo List for Northeast History Project** **Compiled June 2000 from MN Historical Society Records**

- 1) HF 4.6 p50 1910  
604 Marshall Weber Store, Interior  
good shot, visible folds in photo
- 2) HF 4.6 p51 1910  
same as previous  
another shot, in better shape
- 3) GT 4.9 p68 1933  
430 Hennepin Northwestern National Bank, exterior, crowd  
good shape
- 4) GT 4.9 p38 1919  
Central/23<sup>rd</sup> or 24<sup>th</sup> Russian Parade  
not high quality image, but rich, vivid, alive shot
- 5) HF 4.6 p79 1910 p80, p81 also good, similar  
425 Central Nelson & Erickson Grocers  
good, clear shot, 7 people in store
- 6) MH 5.9 MP31a p26 1926  
Stinson/Broadway Arrowhead Steel Products  
group shot with street sign
- 7) MH 5.9 MP3.1j p57 1925  
2220 Central A.R. Grocery  
very nice exterior shot, address appears on sign
- 8) MH 5.9 mp3.1W r111 1910 also r110  
1030 Marshall John Wilcox Sash and Door Co.  
close up exterior, mill area
- 9) HG 1.1 p54 1915  
? Wilcox Sash and Door  
clear group shot, 100-150 people against side of building
- 10) HF 4.6 p178 1927  
1229 Main Alfred Anderson Grocery  
nice interior shot
- 11) MH 5.9 MP3.1A p58 1927  
1229 Main Alfred Anderson Grocery  
exterior shot- wonderful image- can see shopkeeper through window
- 12) HF 4.2 p45 1915  
Central/22<sup>nd</sup> Mrs. Johnson Department Store  
interior shot in the millinery department, slightly blurry, women shopping and working
- 13) MH 5.9 MP3.1c p98 1957  
1505 Central Aaron Carlson Co.  
foreground- large excavated hole. background- men looking at hole
- 14) MH 5.9 MP3. 1B p59 1910 also p58, similar shot  
Washington/river around Dowling Bovey Delaithe Lumber Co.  
birds eye view, good industry shot including R.R.
- 15) MH 5.9 MP3 .1C 1948 or 1949  
Marshall/10<sup>th</sup> Carr-Cullen Sash and Door Co.  
good aerial view; back portion of Grain Belt/ R.R. tracks visible
- 16) QE 2c r35 1933  
421 Johnson GM Stewart Lumber Co  
firefighting shot, no sense of location; Mpls Tribune photo
- 17) HD 6.73 r12 1936  
Hayes Ave /? sidewalk  
MPA sidewalk repairs; 8 or so houses in background
- 18) MH 5.9 MP3 1N p136 1925  
? BF Nelson Plant

nice shot looking across river

19) MH 5.9 MP3.1D p61 1956

1112 Summer St Delmonico Grocery and Meat

good shot

20) MH 5.9 MP3.1C h1 1910

1<sup>st</sup> Ave and 5<sup>th</sup> St Cream of Wheat Building

beautiful shot, exterior

21) MH 5.9 MP3.1G p38,p39 1976

1215 Marshall Grain Belt Brewery

auction; one shot of auction sign by beer garden, one interior including stairs and machinery both

very good

22) MH 5.9 MP3.1G p43 1958

1215 Marshall Minneapolis Brewing Co.

good exterior shot with mural

23) MH 5.9 MP3.1P p167 1936

1946 Johnson EJ Peterson Drugs

exterior shot

24) MH 5.9 MP3.1D p51 1944

1828 4<sup>th</sup> St Duseukas Bar

good shot including a Grain Belt sign

25) HG1.22 p5 1915

?

Wilcox Motor Co (note: same as sash and door co?)

exterior shot, women employees outside, 11 or so in uniform

26) MH 5.9 MP3.1C p62 1915

18<sup>th</sup> Ave/ 6<sup>th</sup> St Crecent Elevator Co.

external shot, good

27) MH 5.9 MP3.1C p129 1938

945 Summer Central Fuel Co

?

28) MH 5.9 MP3.1C p127 1958

624 4<sup>th</sup> St Carls Card and Game Shop

small business in private home?

29) MH 5.9 MP3.1F p109 1953

23<sup>rd</sup>/Central Fidelity State Bank

good exterior shot

30) MH 5.9 MP3.1F p106 1950

2001 E Hennepin Fultonbag Cotton Mills

nice exterior shot of building entrance

31) MH 5.9 MP3.1 r12 1937

2708 Central unidentified building

guttered, possibly after fire

32) MH 5.9 MP3.1 r29 1915

alsor28

? grain elevator-by NSP?

33) MH 5.9 MP2.2 r57 1928

St. Anthony Boulevard street scene

good, showing new trees planted

34) MH 5.9 MP2.2 r21 1900?

Polk and Summer old cemetary, now a park

shows old stones

35) HE 3.7 p18, p17 1918

1030 Marshall Wilcox-Bennett Carburetor

interior, good

36) RUNK 2695 1888

Broadway and Monroe street scene

cool. horse drawn car including works

37) HE 4.2 r240 1952

36<sup>th</sup> and Central Filtration plant  
 exterior shot including R.R.  
 38) HE 4.2 r81 1940  
 Broadway and 2<sup>nd</sup> streetcar scene  
 good...also HE 4.2 r84  
 39) HE 6.7N r2, r1 1925  
 ? NE Mpls northtown yards  
 exterior shot of switch engine, good RR shot  
 40) HE 3.81 r78 1936  
 Hennepin and 22<sup>nd</sup> street improvements  
 good, men and horses working  
 41) GV 5.13 r4 1925  
 ? Logan Park  
 kids shooting marbles outside of church  
 42) GV 4.12 r76 1925  
 Central Avenue Picnic  
 nice images, many different activities  
 also r23, r21, r77  
 43) MH 5.9 MP8 r294 1936  
 2229 Broadway Fire Station #25  
 good exterior with trucks  
 44) MH 5.9 MP8 r298 1936  
 2701 Johnston Fire Station #29  
 good exterior with trucks  
 45) MH 5.9 MP8 r262 1936  
 151 13<sup>th</sup> Ave Fire Station #2  
 good exterior with trucks  
 46) MH 5.9 MP8 r284, also r282 1936  
 2400 Central Fire Station #15  
 good exterior with trucks  
 47) MH 5.9 MP8 r283 1936  
 2400 Central Fire Station #15  
 interior with truck, wood floor...very good  
 48) MH 5.9 MP8 r263 1909  
 Main near 13<sup>th</sup> Fire Station #2  
 exterior shot with fire engine, horse pulled, very good  
 49) MH 5.9 MP2.2 r47-r55 1923  
 Series of sketches for improvement if St. Anthony Boulevard  
 50) MH 5.9 MP2.2 p55 1854  
 Main and ? St. Anthony town and falls  
 wonderful shot of land agency office and falls  
 51) MH 5.9 MP2.2 p65 1972  
 Main and Hennepin St. Anthony Falls historic distric  
 good street scene, possibly used for designation?  
 52) MH 5.9 MP 2.2 p155 1936  
 22<sup>nd</sup> and Johnson Mpls Tribune carrier station  
 good street scene  
 53) MH 5.9 MP2.2 p210 1936  
 22<sup>nd</sup> and Johnson Larson Meats  
 more of a street scene than meat shop  
 54) MH 5.9 MP8 p246 1929  
 801-821 Broadway Board of Education  
 good shot of gathering for cornerstone laying  
 55) MH 5.9 MP8 r255 1936  
 945 19<sup>th</sup> east side police station  
 slightly blurry exterior shot  
 56) MH 5.9 MP3.1G r42 1971  
 1215 Marshall Grain Belt

good exterior- street front  
 57) MH 5.9 MP8 r253 1936  
 Jefferson and 19<sup>th</sup> Walter Haertel Products Co  
 exterior shot  
 58) MH 5.9 MP8 p245 1951  
 801-821 Broadway Board of Education  
 good exterior shot, photo slightly marred  
 59) MH 5.9 MP2.2 p180 1936  
 Central near Broadway street shot of Central  
 good...also p186...Central near 22<sup>nd</sup> (1923)  
 60) MH 5.9 MP2.2 p179 1936  
 Central near 13<sup>th</sup> Bennett-Bailey Lumber Co.  
 good exterior shot  
 61) MH 5.9 MP2.2 p124 1939  
 Arthur at 26<sup>th</sup> street scene  
 good, shows 7 houses with street sign  
 62) MH 5.9 MP3.1W p177 1923  
 2303 Kennedy Westinghouse Electric  
 nice exterior shot  
 63) MH 5.9 MP1h p14 1912  
 from downtown Mpls looking across river at milling district  
 wonderful industry on river image  
 64) MH 5.9 MP1I p32 1925  
 Hoover and Winter? overlooking field and NE industrial  
 almost an aerial shot?  
 65) MH 5.9 MP1k p42 1948  
 Lowry bridge and Marshall Aerial of NE  
 clear view of Gluek house and brewery  
 66) MH 5.9 MP3.1W p151 1924  
 2334 Central Woolworth's  
 beautiful exterior shot, slightly marred print  
 67) MH 5.9 MP3.1T p38 1922  
 1610 Central Thorp Fireproof Door Co  
 very crisp shot of RR car entering building  
 68) MH 5.9 MP3.1U p10 1953  
 1134 Central Union Welding and Machine  
 exterior, mostly street shot, including streetcar lines on Central  
 69) MH 5.9 MP3.1N r79 1937  
 425 Marshall Nogey Bar  
 good exterior, might have one been St. Anthony bank  
 70) MH 5.9 MP3.1J r21 1919  
 110 Washington Geo. W. Johnson salon  
 great shot, exterior with man outside of bar, Gluek's signs  
 71) MH 5.9 MP4.2 R131 1908  
 looking across river to Grain Belt  
 great shot, not obviously Grain Belt, but very good  
 72)  
MH 5.9 MP3.1N r19 1936  
 2643 Central NW Bell telephone exchange  
 faded exterior shot  
 73) MH 5.9 MP3.1S p1 1897  
 808 Marshall St. Anthony Pottery  
 great exterior shot with 11 people  
 74) MH 5.9 MP3.1N r1 1905  
 402 Marshall Nelson Paper Co  
 good exterior shot, Gluek bar sign next door  
 75) MH 5.9 MP3.1O p10 1923  
 2521 Hennepin Orange Crush Bottling

very good exterior shot w/ trucks- photo marred, some sort of marker?  
76) MH 5.9 MP3.1R p34 1952  
345 13<sup>th</sup> Ave Ritz Theatre/with cooking school  
excellent exterior, people lined up  
77) MH 5.9 MP3.1R p35 1894?  
2901 Main Republic Elevator  
exterior shot with RR  
78) MH 5.9 MP3.1N p133 1922  
Stinson Blvd. Northwestern Terminal building  
simple industrial building exterior  
p132, p129 same (1920)  
79) MH 5.9 MP3.1O p2 1880  
1228 Marshall Orth Brewery  
excellent exterior shot, including several groups of people and horse drawn wagons  
80) MH 5.9 MP3.1J p51 1907  
456 Pierce L S Johnson grocery  
exterior corner shot, a little washed out, but otherwise good  
81) MH 5.9 MP3.1G p15 1900  
1215 Marshall Minneapolis Brewery  
wonderful exterior  
82) MH 5.9 MP3.1M p266 1911  
29<sup>th</sup> and Marshall Minneapolis General Electric  
exterior shot, on river?  
also p263, p262, p269, p268...all different angles, good exterior shots  
83) MH 5.9 MP3.1M p41 1925  
2101 Kennedy Minneapolis Terminal Warehouse  
elevated exterior shot overlooking railroad  
84) MH 5.9 MP3.1M p209 1920  
Broadway and Jackson National Lampworks of G.E.  
good exterior shot including street car lines  
85) MH 5.9 MP3.1N p49 1974  
17<sup>th</sup> and Madison Northwest Casket Co  
exterior shot  
86) MH 5.9 MP3.1W p157 1922  
1030 Marshall Carr-Cullen Sash and Wilcox Motor Co  
very nice street shot  
87) MH 5.9 MP3.1W r110, r111 1910  
1030 Marshall Wilcox Door and Sash  
exterior shots..might be listed elsewhere  
88) MH 5.9 MP3.1J p63 1936  
2223 Central Johnson-Erickson Car lot  
terrific exterior shot, 20 or so cars, good quality photo  
89) MH 5.9 MP3.1M m2 1934  
739 Johnson Midland Cooperative Oil Assn  
good exterior  
90) MH 5.9 MP3.1M r34 1934  
12<sup>th</sup> and Buchanan Minneapolis Tanning and Fur Manufacturer  
exterior of building boarded up  
91) MH 5.9 MP3.1B r81 1919  
301 Harrison H F Blethen Saloon  
nice exterior shot, slightly marred print

**WALKING TOUR BROCHURE  
FOR MARSHALL STREET**



## **A Walking Tour of Marshall Street Northeast, Minneapolis**

Original tour conducted on September 19, 1999

The River Runs Through Us

The Riverside Neighborhoods of MARSHALL STREET NORTHEAST

From "Friendly Grain Belt Beer" to "Electricity is Penny Cheap"

Prior to white settlement, indigenous people lived along the banks of the Mississippi for 10,000 years. It is likely that they had encampments where we stand today, but nothing is left for us to see of those early communities. Native people accepted the river as a natural source of community life, providing clean water to drink, plants and animals for food, and a canoe route. White settlement managed, harnessed and altered the river's flow, yet it has resisted our management. We may be returning to a viewpoint that values the Mississippi River as the most significant natural resource on the North American continent.

Minneapolis grew up around the Mississippi River and became a city in 1866. What is now Marshall Street was one of the earliest trade routes through the area after the territory was opened up for white settlement in 1837. By the mid-1800s, both the Red River Oxcart Trail and the Military Trail paralleled the East Side of the river.

One of the earliest settlers in the area, Pierre Bottineau, played a significant role in the development of the area. After selling his land in St. Paul, Bottineau purchased land and built a house on the riverbank above the head of Nicollet Island in 1845. Bottineau spent his life as a hunting and expedition guide, later staking a claim that would become the town of Osseo. The many expeditions that were led by Bottineau facilitated white settlement throughout the state. He continued to call St. Anthony his home until 1854.

Marshall Street illustrates how the area just north of Old St. Anthony evolved from the early pioneer trails. A mixed development of industrial, commercial and residential still exists on the street today.

The area grew rapidly and included the rise of milling, lumber, railroads, breweries and other manufacturing. Its growth also was stimulated by massive European immigration from the latter half of the 19th century well into the 20th. Immigration to this area was fueled by the lure of jobs and the opportunity to become a successful entrepreneur.

The outcome was the growth of a strong working class community that kindled the economic growth of Minneapolis. Small businesses, churches and schools sprung up to serve the growing population. Stately riverfront homes were built for the emerging business owners and managers.

Step back into the past. Stroll down the street and imagine bustling breweries turning out the "drink of choice" for those who worked and lived here. See logs floating down the river to build more homes and businesses to serve a growing population. Admire lace curtains in the windows of stately Victorian homes overlooking the river. Hear the plaintive train whistle as it steams into the growing city of Minneapolis. See wildlife living along the riverbank. Listen for children's laughter as they swim in their "swimmin' hole," the Mississippi River. Today there is growing support for transforming the riverfront. It would return the river to some of its past natural beauty and restore its ecology and preserve the historic character of our community. Marshall Street would become a parkway-like street to acknowledge its historic significance as a river way. Over the next two to three decades, industries will give way to parks and housing,

reorienting the community to the river as a source of community life. A new era in the history of northeast and the Mighty Mississippi is dawning.

1      Grain Belt Brewery  
1215 Marshall Street NE

The brewery complex you see today was built in 1891 and closed on Christmas Day in 1975. It began its life as the Orth Brewery in 1850 at 1228 Marshall. It was the second brewery started in the Minnesota Territory, founded by John Orth. In 1890, Orth merged with three other Minneapolis breweries and formed the Minneapolis Brewing and Malting Company. A few years later, the name was changed to the Minneapolis Brewing Company. It operated under this name until 1967 when it was renamed Grain Belt Breweries, Inc. an homage to the Midwest.

Minneapolis Brewing survived competition, fires, Prohibition, wars, strikes and changing public tastes. But it couldn't survive the take over mania of the 1970s. Just eight months after acquiring Grain Belt Brewery in 1975, Irwin Jacobs closed it down and sold off its assets, mainly as scrap. The community successfully protested the demolition of the structure, and Jacobs eventually donated the empty shell to the city, which has owned it for nearly 25 years. Its deteriorated state and unusual interior design have made it difficult to attract private investment.

The Grain Belt brand survives, however, and is gaining popularity again. Today it is brewed at the Minnesota Brewing Company in St. Paul.

In 1963, an "old world garden" and fountain were built on the corner. Tourists flocked to the site to see where "their" beer was made and to admire the 18-foot fountain. Many weddings were held here near the fountain, and residents often reflect back on the park as a community meeting spot. A beer tasting room was open to the public, offering the thirsty visitors a bit of refreshment.

The park has sat in disrepair since the closing of the brewery. The fountain no longer works, and the tasting room is the only portion of the structure still in use; it is rented out to a private party. Ryan Company, Inc. is currently working with the city of Minneapolis to develop the property, and the residents of Northeast are working hard to retain the park and tasting room as a neighborhood space and historical interpretive area.

2      Northeast State Bank  
77 Broadway Street

NE State Bank is a relative newcomer to the street. The bank dates back to 1947, but its first location was at 13th Avenue and Second Street NE. It moved from that site in 1963. It was one of the first businesses to include extensive landscaping of its parking area, and it is still considered a model for such design.

3      Old Science Renovation  
1317 Marshall Street

Northeast Minneapolis draws you in with its rich, diverse architecture, and it has the great Mississippi River. Henry H. Sibley and his wife, Sarah, bought the land that Old Science Renovation stands on from the U.S. in 1858.

In 1891 the original portion of the building (NE corner) was constructed. This was the same year that the Grain Belt Brewery was built. The original building seemed to be a large woodshed, possibly owned by the Minneapolis Brewing Company. The remainder of the building was built in 1921. The building may have been a speakeasy with a secret passageway between it and Dusty's Bar during Prohibition.

In 1921, a car dealership was housed in the building. Throughout the years, it has housed a car mechanic shop, Marshall Street Electric, a machine shop and

miscellaneous service shops. About 1989, Atomic Props and Effects bought the building from the Ferraro family. They soon out grew the building, and Old Science Renovation, Inc., an antique furniture refinishing and repair company, has prospered there for the past five years. They are now the enthusiastic owners of this wonderful piece of northeast history. For more information, contact Eeris Fritz or Terry Storhaug, 612-379-0300.

4      Artist Studio & private residence  
         1332 Marshall Street

The building is labeled "C. Hierholzer," and was built in 1891, making it 108 years old (same age as the Grain Belt Brewery). The original price was \$3,400. It is currently owner-occupied and has been so for all but 20 years. Building uses: 1891-1911, dry goods store and dwelling; 1911-1925, dwelling and movie theater first called the Gem, then the Liberty, which showed silent movies; 1925-1946, animal hospital (Dr. Dick) and dwelling; 1946-1996, animal hospital (Dr. Steele) and dwelling; 1996 - present, artist studios (book arts and millinery) and dwelling.

The "green tower" in the back of the building was added in 1925 when the back of the structure was turned from a garage into additional hospital space. The tower is three stories tall. The first two stories are storage spaces and the top is a gazebo. There are no known ghosts in the building, human or animal. The current owners love the building, as do their cats.

5      Site of Northeast  
         Feed Mill  
         1428 Marshall

Built in 1890 as a feed mill to serve the growing population, the Northeast feed mill remained in business until 1970.

6      Site of Ferry House  
         1812 Marshall Street (razed)

We don't know exactly when the old Ferry House was taken down. We do know that it was the location for a ferry service to get people across the Mississippi River as early as 1856 until it was shut down some time before 1877. The ferry spanned the river from 18th Avenue NE to what is now 26<sup>th</sup> Avenue North. The house was a one-and-one-half story building, owned by Richard Chute in 1856. J. H. Werdick brought his bride, the former Caroline Fritz, to live in the rented ferry house after they married in 1877. Larry Galka's father bought it from Judge John B. Gilfillan in 1909, and Larry owned it by 1939.

7      Gluek Riverside Park  
         2004 Marshall

This is the site of the former Gluek Brewery and the Gluek "mansion," razed in 1966. Louis Gluek was the last resident of this wonderful, historic home before it was demolished. German immigrant Gottlieb Gluek established the brewery in 1857 as Mississippi Brewery, seven years after Orth started his brewery (which became Grain Belt). In 1863, Gluek bought out his partner and changed the name to Gluek Brewery. Gluek and the owners of Grain Belt remained friendly rivals until the Gluek Brewery was sold to G. Heileman of LaCrosse, Wisconsin in 1964, and the Gluek Brewery closed.

Gluek was a progressive company. In 1942 they came out with a malt beverage called "Stite," which was the predecessor of today's "light beer." Advertising slogans became as famous as those of its competitor, Grain Belt. "Listen to the bottle say A Gluek, Gluek, Gluek," "Gluek, Gluek. Gluek goes the bottle" and "The beer that speaks for itself" were well recognized among Midwest beer drinkers.

The Gluek property extended all the way to Grand Street. It was sold to the Northwestern Corrugated Box Company, which planned to expand on the riverfront, but later changed its plans. The Tenneco Packaging Corporation now occupies the former Gluek property on the east side of Marshall Street.

The riverfront site had been slated for industrial expansion, but residents rallied support for converting the space into a park. The Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board eventually took ownership, but the site was not fully developed until the Gluek family contributed \$25,000 for park improvements. In 1995, Bottineau Citizens In Action, Concerned Citizens of Marshall Terrace and the Minneapolis Park and Recreation Board dedicated Gluek Riverside Park with a community celebration attended by dignitaries such as Smokey the Bear, Elmer the Elm Tree and Ronald McDonald.

The park includes the old brewery artesian well, a gazebo and a small patio area for outdoor events. The well has a strong history as a neighborhood-gathering site. Residents would fill wagons with containers and walk down to the well, which was reputed as the best water around.

8      Polish Palace  
2124 Marshall

It was constructed in 1893; a cornerstone at the roof line includes the builder's name, "M. H. Thies" (hidden by the sign). It has the original mahogany bar and 30-foot, single span joists of untrimmed white pine on the second floor. A side door once existed which women who came looking for their husbands may have used. In the basement, there are remnants of a bricked-up doorway that led to a place no one knows. But its history as a speakeasy could mean that it was a tunnel to another building possibly the old Gluek mansion or the house next door. It was also known as Pulaski's and Cos and Steve's. The current owner is Chuck Wallace.

9      Private Home  
2128 Marshall

The building was built by Matt and Rose Thies in 1904 (also built Polish Palace and 2136 Marshall), and their descendants lived there until 1996. Matt and Rose had four children. Their daughter Hattie married Fritz Meyer and they had two children, Dorothy (Hoffman) and Ruth (Grogan). Dorothy and Ruth were the last of the family members to live in the house. James Rosenberg and Christine Bravo bought the house in 1997 and are completing extensive restoration and upgrading. A new generation of home owners is living in these beautiful Victorian structures and maintaining them as an important part of the community.

10     Private Home  
2136 Marshall

It was built in 1900 by Matt Thies. The current owner is doing extensive landscaping along the riverfront and will be renovating the interior over time.

11     Private Homes  
2201 Marshall

Two homes now occupy the site of the former Kampff-Warneke Building, which was razed in the early 1990s. It began in 1896 as a hardware store run by Louis Kampff and his son-in-law Edward Warneke. By 1936, it was listed as a furniture store. It remained a furniture store until it was demolished.

12     Private Home  
2204 Marshall

The building is on the historic register. It was built in 1891. The Nawara family purchased it on July 7, 1923, and family members still live there.

13      Studio and Private Home  
         2210 Marshall

It was built in 1904 and was a butcher shop for most of its life. Frederick Wachsmuth married Augusta Kampff in 1889 and opened a butcher shop across from the Kampff-Warneke building at 2301 Marshall. In 1906, Frederick built his own store at 2210 Marshall and lived at 2208. In those days, butchers made house calls. The "peddle wagon" would stop at the door and the woman of the house would come out with a plate to purchase her meat for the day. The meat was already cut in the peddle wagon, much as we see in supermarket cases today.

The building was used as a rental unit for a number of years after the butcher shop closed (not certain when). Currently, it is a studio and private residence. Note the "Orange Crush" sign on the exterior north wall, a remnant of its former commercial use.

14      Private Home  
         2230 Marshall

Built in 1896 by Louis Kampff for one of his children. The current owner is a performance artist and the creative force behind the "Solstice River," a site-specific performance at the Stone Arch Bridge Historic Milling District.

15      Private Home  
         2300 Marshall

This home was built in 1861 by Louis Kampff, along with 2230, 2302 and 2308, which he built for his children when they married. Kampff was a German immigrant who married Mina Kaylberg in 1857, the same year he founded St. Anthony Pottery. The pottery was located just a few doors away on land that is now undeveloped park land at Lowry and Marshall.

Louis Kampff was a successful potter, but had to sell the business for health reasons in 1876 to Jonas G. Swahn. The Kampffs were good friends and neighbors of the Gluek family. It is reported that Kampff helped Gottlieb Gluek start his brewery with a \$1,000 loan and a handshake. Louis' daughter, Mina, married Edward Warneke in 1896. Louis and his son-in-law went into business at 22nd Avenue and Marshall Street as the Kampff-Warneke Company, a hardware store. Later generations of Kampffs would frequently host gatherings of the Aschmear club, a neighborhood night out of card playing and socializing.

Descendants of the Kampff family still live in the house. In 1942, the open, wrap around porch was enclosed. In 1972, a cozy riverside building was constructed on the back of the property, offering an expansive view of the river.

16      "Palace Site" Park  
         Lowry and Marshall

This is the site of the former St. Anthony Pottery, started in 1857 by Louis Kampff. It was also used by the Gluek Brewery to dispose of glass beer bottles. In the 1960s and 1970s, it was the site of a highly successful nightclub called the Edgewater Inn. The Edgewater Eight performed popular and nostalgic songs for patrons who came from all over the city. A boat dock allowed boaters to stop for food and entertainment. The Edgewater was sold to a Chinese restaurateur and it survived for a few years, but then closed.

It remained vacant for some time until a service station made plans for an expansion. Again, Bottineau and Marshall Terrace neighborhoods rallied public support

and got their state legislators to appropriate funds to purchase the parcel for a park. You can view a plan for park redevelopment on the site. The plan would depict early history of the area such as the prairie and the urban grid, and include reproductions of the Red Oxcart design into benches.

17      Tony Jaros' River Garden  
          2500 Marshall

This building was constructed in 1904. The original 22x80= structure was constructed as a saloon, and has remained so ever since. The exterior has sported several different Grain Belt signs throughout the years, including a clock sign.

18      L & M Car Wash  
          2501 Marshall

Built in 1891 by John Ingenhutt, the original structure was a grocery store. A saloon was added on in 1904, and the store space was converted to restaurant space in the 1940=s.

This is the site of the former Wig and Bottle Restaurant, a popular, upscale restaurant from the 1960s through the 1980s. John Skowronski was the owner, and he made a point of greeting guests by their name. He was one of the first to introduce monthly gourmet dinners.

The restaurant suffered a serious fire in the early 1980s. Zoning regulations changed by that time, and he was unable to rebuild because he lacked the required off-street parking places.

The Edgewater Inn and the Wig and Bottle were popular spots, and their demise signaled a change in northeast that continues today. The area is at a crossroad. It is hoped that the renewed interest in riverfront redevelopment and the influx of new residents who value northeast's charm and livability will reverse urban decline and reclaim the rich cultural heritage of the area.

19      Soda Works  
          2510 Marshall

One of the few "drive-in" restaurants left in the city, although it is technically a "walk-up" facility; and they make their own soda. John and Georgia Haidos offer the kind of drive-in fare we remember from an earlier era. Enjoy a frosty root beer float before it's gone.

20      Siwek Lumber and Millwork  
          2536 Marshall

This is one of the oldest family businesses remaining on the street Founded in 1933 on 855 E Hennepin, the Siwek family began a coal and wood delivery service. In 1948 they moved to Marshall and built the central part of the structure where a pail factory once stood. As coal use dwindled, they enhanced their lumber operations, occasionally constructing local buildings. The latter part of the century saw 2 destructive fires, in 1984 and 1993. On both occasions, the Siwek family completely rebuilt and even expanded the structures. A sawmill was added about 10 years ago, and they now are known throughout the metro area for their specialized and custom millwork. The business is now operated by second and third generation Siweks.

21      Marshall Concrete  
          Products, Inc.

## 2610 Marshall

Marshall Block was purchased by Harold Flittie in 1936. In 1948, Flittie Redi-Mix began operations. Marshall Block sponsored amateur football teams that dominated city league play for years. Many innovations were introduced over the years, including use of booms to unload blocks (as opposed to sliding them one at a time down wooden planks), all-wheel drive trucks and truck mounted conveyers. The Minneapolis Redi-mix operation was shut down in 1976, but the block manufacturing continued. In 1981, Jay Miller purchased the business from his grandfather, Harold Flittie, and reopened it with just a few drivers and some old trucks. The plant has been upgraded and expanded. It has survived two Siwek Lumber fires, and a 1968 tornado that destroyed the conveyer, toppled the top of the redimix plant and demolished the newly built truck storage area. Today, it runs 32 redimix trucks out of three metro area plants.

## 22 Marshall Terrace Park 28th and Marshall

One of the few river connections exists at Marshall Terrace Park. It was the site of a "River Rumble" in 1997, which brought more than 150 canoeists from 15 states for a canoe trip from Minneapolis to Winona.

## 23 Church of St. Hedwig 129 29th Avenue

The parish was incorporated on March 6, 1914, to serve a Polish immigrant population. The first church was an old frame structure purchased from the Church of St. Clement. The frame building was located on Lowry Avenue and Quincy Street NE. It became available when the Church of St. Clement erected a new brick church at Jackson Street and 24th Avenue NE in 1913.

The present building was a church/school combination. The Third Plenary Council of Baltimore met in November 1884 to review church policy and practices. After years of discussion, the bishops legislated that within two years of building its church, each parish had to build and staff a parochial school. If not, the pastor would be removed. This type of combination structure became an economical way to implement the legislation. The school remained open until 1970.

Ground breaking for a renovation project was celebrated July 23, 1989. Over a period of five years, the renovation included a new church hall with a commercial kitchen, a remodeled church, new rest rooms, an elevator and extensive landscaping.

The remodeled church has a series of stained glass windows. Some of the windows reflect favorite religious symbols and figures. The remainder of the windows depict various scenes portraying the composition of Northeast Minneapolis and places of work of the original parishioners.

## 24 Northern States Power Company Riverside Plant 3100 Marshall

The Riverside plant began, literally, with a bang. In January 1911, a disastrous explosion and fire destroyed Minneapolis General Electric's Main Street Station in Minneapolis. The company realized it needed an additional source of electric generation. Construction of Riverside began in the spring of 1911 and within 18 weeks, the plant was up and running. This was a phenomenal feat considering that they had to grade a nine-acre lot, dredge a 1,200 foot channel, build a 607-foot riverfront bulkhead, install 2,000 pilings, 6,000 cubic yards of concrete, 500 tons of structural steel, 250,000 bricks and nine miles of underground transmission lines connecting three structures, all with primitive tools and horse-drawn equipment. In 1912, H. M. Byllesby bought the

Minneapolis General Electric Company, making it the cornerstone of Northern State Power Company, which was incorporated four years later. From 1914 through 1938, five more generating units were added to the original two. Tours of the plant are available. Today, they are running at 400 megawatts, enough to serve 400,000 homes.

NSP is home to several peregrine falcons, an endangered species. In a ten-year collaboration with the University's Raptor Center, the NSP plants have produced 94 peregrine falcons.

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Northeast Minneapolis' history has not been adequately preserved. We have lost many historic buildings, many pioneer residents and business owners are gone, and their histories often have been lost. We hope this historic walking tour will help preserve our culture and honor those who made our community great.

For more information, contact the Mississippi Corridor Neighborhood Coalition, P.O. Box 18748, Minneapolis, MN 55418; 612-788-0249; FAX: 612-781-1191, E-mail: [mcnc@vitalserve.com](mailto:mcnc@vitalserve.com)

Tour Sponsors:

Minneapolis Historic Preservation Commission  
Mississippi Corridor Neighborhood Coalition  
Northern States Power Company  
St. Hedwig Catholic Church

Other project supporters:

Bottineau Citizens In Action  
Home Owners on the Mississippi for the Eco-system  
Minneapolis Community Development Agency  
North Mississippi Historical Society  
Dave Olsen Photography

Brochure written and designed by Frances Guminga and Louise Olsen  
Tour narrator: Fr. Ted Guminga



## **MCNC Exhibit Proposal-Grain Belt Site**

### **Gasthaus**

Theme: Brewing Process, local breweries history

Space Needed: 10'x8'

On one wall, pictures and text describing brewing process at Grain Belt. On other wall, pictures/images and text describing history of Beer.

4 sided glass case 4'x2' in center/ entrance. Displaying Grain Belt and other brewery memorabilia; text scripting history of brewing industry in NE Minneapolis.

In corner, video monitor and benches facing. Possibly MHS video from Grain Belt, a 1937 16 minute film detailing the brewing process.

### **Beer Garden and Fountain area**

Theme: Neighborhood history

Space needed: 6'x6'

A few kiosks detailing general NE Minneapolis history. Photos and text will link breweries and bars to neighborhood social and economic livelihoods.

### **Lobby Area**

Theme: Grain Belt History

Space needed: A few flat display cases along wall in lobby or entrance.

Photos and text of breweries that merged into grain belt. Recounting the history of the building to include auction and redevelopment process.

# **MINNESOTA COMMON GRANT APPLICATION TEMPLATE**

## **Minnesota Common Grant Application Form**

(Template)

### **A. ORGANIZATIONAL INFORMATION**

#### **History of Mississippi Corridor Neighborhood Coalition**

The Mississippi Corridor Neighborhood Coalition (MCNC) is a Minneapolis non-profit, neighborhood-based planning, organizing, education and advocacy coalition working on behalf of neighborhoods. It was founded in 1993 and is the first coalition in the upper urban corridor to develop neighborhood-based planning for reclaiming the Mississippi as a neighborhood amenity and natural resource. The board is comprised of representatives from the 19 member groups primarily from north, northeast, and southeast Minneapolis neighborhoods.

#### **Summary of goals and mission**

Its **mission** is to preserve, protect, enhance and restore the Mississippi River to serve the interests of neighborhood residents and others who value and respect our Great Mississippi River, now and for future generations.

Its **goals** are:

- Improve the water quality and the eco-system of the Mississippi River in the urban corridor
- Conserve the natural beauty of the river by increasing, protecting and enhancing wildlife habitat, fish and natural vegetation and protecting and restoring the critical area of the shoreline from all sources of degradation.
- Revitalize river neighborhoods, using the natural beauty of the river corridor, and adding definition to the neighborhoods by connecting the community elements of housing, open space, commercial and industrial to create a river oriented community.
- Increase accessibility to the river while respecting its value as a natural resource.
- Develop a long-term public acquisition and restoration plan for the river corridor.

#### **Current programs, activities, service statistics, and strengths/accomplishments**

##### **General program activities**

- Community organizing
- Education: raising awareness of river-related issues with river neighborhoods, government agencies, public officials, businesses and the broader community.
- Collaboration with community organizations, public and private organizations, businesses and individuals in riverfront redevelopment planning with all jurisdictions having a voice in river redevelopment.
- Collaboration with environmental groups to help restore the river's eco-system

- Promoting pilot projects: housing developments, green ways, parkways, commercial development, streetscapes, bike and pedestrian paths, historic and cultural preservation.

### **Strengths/accomplishments**

- Helped to acquire major financial resources for river redevelopment from the State, County, Park Board and City for the Upper River Master Plan
- Publication of two significant works: 1) the *Environmental Inventory*, prepared by Citizens for a Better Environment, detailing more than 650 sources of pollution in the upper urban corridor and 2) the *Conceptual River Corridor Plan*, prepared by neighborhood residents and Scott Wende Architects, that the *Minneapolis Star-Tribune* called a "national model." It won a 1995 Honor Award from the Minnesota Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.
- Partnerships developed with area businesses, other river groups and public agencies
- Helped organize the MCNC/Industry Alliance to improve stakeholder participation in the Upper River Master Plan and related projects
- Researched and developed first historic walking tour of Marshall Street NE. Project won a 2000 Minneapolis Heritage Preservation Award
- Seventh annual upper river corridor clean-up events
- Administered several grants, including pollution reduction, streetscape design, water monitoring and environmental outreach

### **Relationships to similar organizations**

MCNC is a coalition of neighborhood groups attempting to strengthen their collective voice while maintaining local control. MCNC also helped form The Alliance, a MCNC/Industry coalition of neighborhoods, environmental organizations and river corridor businesses formed to improve the stakeholder participation in upper river planning and implementation. While each member organization retains the right to speak on its own behalf, MCNC and The Alliance bring people together around common issues for a stronger voice in affecting the decisions made for our communities.

### **Board and staff composition**

MCNC consists of a volunteer board of directors made up of representatives from its member organizations which constitutes the governing body. There are occasional paid, part-time staff for specific projects such as the annual river clean-up.

## **B. PURPOSE OF GRANT**

### **Situation**

#### **Significance of the River**

The image, identity and connection of the river corridor to the neighborhoods is of primary importance. It is represented in the close proximity to downtown, the unparalleled natural beauty, recreation and open space opportunities, and the potential to become the primary natural feature, which will provide for a stable

and sustainable urban environment. MCNC has engaged in many projects and planning efforts to reconnect people to the river as a focus for community life.

MCNC is committed to pursuing development of historical resources for the people of north, northeast and southeast Minneapolis to help reorient our neighborhoods to the river. We have had a research assistant funded through the University of Minnesota's Center for Urban and Regional Affairs for eight months who developed a proposal for an interpretive exhibit as well as a database of historical resources pertinent to our neighborhoods. She also conducted some oral interviews and updated our historic walking tour. We wish to make use of the resources she found and create interpretive sites to educate those who use the river and surrounding areas as to the historic value and contributions of our neighborhood. We also want to continue to develop a comprehensive history of northeast.

#### **How decision was made and who was involved**

All decision-making is done by the board of directors who represent member organizations. As the Upper River Master Plan was being developed, it was clear that the history and culture of working class and moderate income neighborhoods had been neglected as a valuable resource for preserving the city's past. The last remaining historic homes and commercial buildings on Marshall Street, a roadway that predates the city, were targeted for demolition. We organized a historic walking tour project for Marshall Street, which attracted three times the usual number for such tours. The response led to our recognition that a more in-depth history project was appropriate.

#### **Specific activities**

1. Research assistance to continue the history project for northeast Minneapolis
2. Design, construction, and installation of kiosks and interpretive exhibits along Marshall Street, tentatively planned for the Grain Belt building, the Gluek Riverside park, and the Edgewater park site.
3. Development of historical markers, interpretive kiosks and outdoor signage to communicate the historical significance of our neighborhoods
4. Our first area of focus is Marshall Street; a multi-faceted historical narrative can be told along this street, and its proximity to the river affords great opportunity for recreational traffic. The mixture of breweries, storefronts, and historic homes allows for a full historic picture of community life, work, and play. The work already completed will serve as the starting point.
5. Written, oral and possible visual histories; some ideas include compilation of historically significant events and photos for a "poster" that could be widely distributed and displayed in public places, more walking tours such as churches and bars (both of which dominate the river side of northeast), additional oral interviews and writing history segments such as "industry" or "early immigration patterns."

## **Goals, objectives and actions**

### **Goals**

1. a more in-depth understanding and appreciation of the contribution of working class communities to the history and development of the city
2. an expanded economic foundation based on "nature and history" tourism and recreation

### **Objectives**

1. to draw attention to the history and cultural of an area that is the one of the oldest in the city
2. to encourage residents and decision-makers alike to value and preserve what remains of working class neighborhood history
3. to provide incentives for additional settings for tourism and recreation and related businesses
4. to document the history of northeast

### **Activities**

1. research additional sites and historical eras, potential historic structures and historic district designations
2. conduct oral and video interviews and, when possible, transcribe these interviews
3. produce written histories
4. design and construct historical markers, kiosks and displays
5. work with city, state, county and federal agencies to implement historic interpretation activities

### **Impact of activities/Outcomes**

We envision the interpretive sites to be used by residents and visitors as well. The Upper River Master Plan has introduced plans to increase the recreational usages of the riverfront, thereby providing an opportunity to share the historical significance of the river and the neighborhoods being visited.

Reminding residents of their history can serve as an "awakening" and an opportunity for encouraging community pride. It is hoped that decision-makers also will see our communities in a different light and encourage the restoration and retention of historically and culturally significant structures and lifestyles. History is not just about mansions.

The overall goals may take some time to realize, but each activity can be a discrete project, and eventually a complete mosaic of the community will emerge. Documenting the history of an area is always a work in progress, but it is important to document what still exists physically and in the memories of those who are still here to tell us about it.

### **Time frame**

(depends on when we submit a grant and if it is for all the activities listed, or just some)

### **C. EVALUATION**

(will depend on what activities are included in any particular grant proposal)

#### **Criteria for measuring effectiveness**

- increased number of people knowledgeable about northeast history achieved by:
- outreach to the community through written and oral presentations
- brochures, displays and possible video
- possible historic markers erected at public places
- interest from elected officials and public agency staff for historic and cultural preservation
- written history "segments" on particular eras or areas of the community
- additional historic tours established

#### **Who will evaluate/ how will it be used**

The MCNC board and its constituent members will evaluate the outcomes. Ultimate evaluation will be in the hands of the public and elected officials in using the information to enhance the river experience and celebrate the history of people living in adjoining neighborhoods.

It is hoped that bringing the culture and history of the community to the forefront will increase historic preservation efforts and instill a sense of community pride.

## **GRAIN BELT PROPOSAL**



## **MCNC Exhibit Proposal-Grain Belt Site**

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In corner, video monitor and benches facing. Possibly MHS video from Grain Belt, a 1937 16 minute film detailing the brewing process.

### **Beer Garden and Fountain area**

Theme: Neighborhood history

Space needed: 6'x6'

A few kiosks detailing general NE Minneapolis history. Photos and text will link breweries and bars to neighborhood social and economic livelihoods.

### **Lobby Area**

Theme: Grain Belt History

Space needed: A few flat display cases along wall in lobby or entrance.

Photos and text of breweries that merged into grain belt. Recounting the history of the building to include auction and redevelopment process.

MISSISSIPPI CORRIDOR NEIGHBORHOOD COALITION

September 12, 2000

Rick Collins

Ryan Companies US, Inc.  
700 International Centre  
900 Second Avenue South  
Minneapolis, MN 55402-3387

Dear Mr. Collins:

As mentioned at our board meeting on December 11, 1999, our organization is focusing on the research and development of neighborhood history resources in Northeast Minneapolis. We have developed a walking tour of Marshall Street that begins at Grain Belt, and we have written a plan for an interpretive space in the brewery buildings to compliment this. Your company's interests in the Grain Belt site is very exciting to us and we feel that the proposed development would enrich the historic value of the neighborhood. We would now like to formally request a donation of space for the purpose of interpretive exhibits. We feel that this would not only enhance our historic walking tour, but also place the building in the historic context from which it came. Such an exhibit would not only serve to link the neighborhood and its residents to the redeveloped space, but also compliment and highlight the significance of your preservation and redevelopment work. I have enclosed a brief outline of the proposed exhibit space and features. We are very much in the planning stages, but I would be happy to answer any questions you might have. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Lara Leigh Kelland  
Research Assistant, MCNC History  
Project